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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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      IN RE: TERRORIST ATTACKS ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001
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                                         03 MD 1570 (GBD) (SN)
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                                              New York, N.Y.
                                              September 7, 2017
                                              3:30 p.m.
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     Before:
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                           HON. SARAH NETBURN,
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                                              U.S. Magistrate Judge
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                                APPEARANCES
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      SIMMONS HANLY CONROY
          Attorneys for the Burnett plaintiffs
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     BY: ANDREA BIERSTEIN
     KREINDLER & KREINDLER
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          Attorneys for the Ashton plaintiffs
     BY: ANDREW J. MAHONEY
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          JAMES KREINDLER
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      COZEN O'CONNOR
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          Attorneys for Federal Insurance plaintiffs
     BY: SEAN P. CARTER
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     MOTLEY RICE
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          Attorneys for the Burnett plaintiffs
     BY: ROBERT T. HAEFELE
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     ANDERSON KILL
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          Attorneys for the O'Neill plaintiffs and putative class
     BY: BRUCE STRONG
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          ETHAN W. MIDDLEBROOKS
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| 1 | APPEARANCES (Continued) |
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| 2 | (Continued) |
| 3 | JONES DAY Attorneys for Defendant Dubai Islamic Bank BY: STEVEN T. COTTREAU |
| 4 | BERNABEI & KABAT, PLLC |
| 5 | Attorneys for Defendants Dr. Al-Turki, et al. BY: ALAN KABAT |
| 6 7 | LEWIS BAACH KAUFMANN MIDDLEMISS PLLC Attorneys for Defendants IIRO and MWL BY: WALEED NASSAR |
| 8 | MOLOLAMKEN |
| 9 | Attorneys for Defendant Dallah Avco BY: ROBERT K. KRY |
| 10 | SALERNO & ROTHSTEIN |
| 11 | Attorneys for Defendant Yassin Kadi BY: AMY ROTHSTEIN |
| 12 | PETER C. SALERNO |
| 13 | THE LAW FIRM OF OMAR T. MOHAMMEDI, LLC Attorneys for Defendant World Assembly of Muslim Youth |
| 14 | BY: ELIZABETH KIMUNDI |
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| 1 | (Case called) |
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| 2 | THE COURT: Good afternoon. |
| 3 | MS. BIERSTEIN: Good afternoon, your Honor. Andrea |
| 4 | Bierstein, Simmons Hanly Conroy, for the Burnett plaintiffs in |
| 5 | the PEC. |
| 6 | MR. MAHONEY: Good afternoon, your Honor. Andrew |
| 7 | Mahoney for the Ashton plaintiffs in the PEC. |
| 8 | MR. CARTER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Sean Carter |
| 9 | from Cozen O'Connor for the federal plaintiffs. |
| 10 | MR. HAEFELE: Good afternoon, your Honor. Robert |
| 11 | Haefele from Motley Rice here for the Burnett plaintiffs in the |
| 12 | PEC. |
| 13 | MR. KREINDLER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Jim |
| 14 | Kriendler, Kriendler & Kreindler, for the Ashton plaintiffs and |
| 15 | the Plaintiffs' Committee. |
| 16 | MR. COTTREAU: Good afternoon, your Honor. Steve |
| 17 | Cottreau, Jones Day, on behalf of the Dubai Islamic bank. |
| 18 | MR. KABAT: Good afternoon, your Honor. Alan Kabat |
| 19 | from Bernabei & Kabat for Dr. Al-Turki et al. |
| 20 | MR. NASSAR: Good afternoon, your Honor. Waleed |
| 21 | Nassar from Lewis Baach on behalf of the Muslim World League |
| 22 | and the International Islamic Relief Organization. |
| 23 | MR. KRY: Good afternoon, your Honor. Robert Kry from |
| 24 | MoloLamken for Dallah Avco. |

MS. ROTHSTEIN: Good afternoon, your Honor. Amy

Rothstein from Salerno & Rothstein for Yassin Kadi.

MR. SALERNO: Good afternoon, your Honor. Peter Salerno, Salerno & Rothstein, for Yassin Kadi.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. STRONG: Bruce Strong and Ethan Middlebrooks, Anderson Kill, on behalf of the O'Neill plaintiffs, the putative class, and the PEC.

THE COURT: Thank you. Good to see you all. I hope everybody had a nice summer.

I may take things a little out of turn. I want to check in on the status of discovery, make sure that I have all of the relevant dates set, and make sure that you all have your expectations set. I want to talk about the motions to compel, which obviously is related to the status of discovery. Then I want to talk about the deposition protocol, and I'm prepared to rule on the disputed areas of that deposition protocol, but more importantly, I want to talk about depositions.

The thing that was missing from the deposition protocol, I can see that you all spent a lot of time and put a lot of hard work in drafting that protocol, but in my view it was missing some key information that I had expected to be in there, namely when those depositions are going to take place and how many are reasonably anticipated. I know in the protocol there is a triggering date for beginning the

meet-and-confers between the parties, about how many depositions are likely to be undertaken, and I am concerned that that process would put us deep into next year before any deposition is taken and I don't want that. I want to talk with you all about a way to make sure that we are taking depositions in this case in the spring of next year. I believe that that is reasonable and appropriate, and I want to talk to you about how to get that done. Then I have a few housekeeping matters.

Let me begin with the status of discovery as I understand it. It is my understanding that with respect to the jurisdictional defendants, paper discovery has been completed; that with respect to all of the merits defendants, other than the World Assembly of Muslim Youth and WAMY International, paper discovery has been completed as well, obviously with the asterisks about motions to compel.

I am expecting status letters from the parties on September 29 for those defendants for whom paper discovery should have been completed by now, and I am expecting a status letter on the WAMY production on November 17. My hope is that we will be teeing up motions to compel, if any, in that case toward the end of this year.

There is also the motions to compel that have been filed or that have been raised as possible in the status letter that was recently filed in connection with the jurisdictional defendants.

Who wants to speak from the plaintiff's side with respect to that?

Mr. Carter?

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, I can address those issues.

As a general matter, I think all of the dates and status, as your Honor ticked off, are accurate. There is one issue ongoing with the plaintiffs and Dubai Islamic bank.

THE COURT: This courtroom is beautiful but has terrible acoustics. Please use the microphone.

MR. COTTREAU: There is an ongoing dialogue between the plaintiffs and counsel for Dubai Islamic Bank concerning a universe of search terms that was the subject of a prior motion to compel relative to which Judge Maas had issued an order, and we had some disagreement about the proper understanding and interpretation of that order. It's been an ongoing and productive dialogue, and we have gotten it narrowed down to, I think, a universe of 20 or so names that we are in dispute about. We are trying to resolve that hopefully in the next couple weeks. The hope is that we will resolve that and there will be no motion practice related to that. That is our aspiration at least.

THE COURT: With respect to Dubai Islamic Bank?

MR. CARTER: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: That would cover all discovery disputes, this ESI issue is the only one at this point?

MR. CARTER: I'm sorry, with regard to Dubai Islamic Bank?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. CARTER: Because we haven't gone through the process of doing our full status report, I want to reserve. I think there was also an issue as to whether or not they have complied to Judge Maas' order to search for certain documents relating to the 1998 Embassy bombings. I raised that with them as well. Off the top of my head, there are a few issues that we are trying to resolve.

THE COURT: That sounds promising. Hopefully when we get that status letter on the 29th, those issues will be narrowed. If they are not narrowed and if a motion is going to be filed, I do want that be to filed soon after the status letter. When I say "soon after," I mean certainly within 30 days after the status letter.

One of the housekeeping issues I want to mention is the length of status letters. I don't need a full motion in a status letter. That's the point of a status letter. You should be prepared to file that motion soon afterwards. It may be there are certain things I can resolve without additional motion practice, or I can call the parties and we can have a conference, but my hope is that we are going to tee up these motions sooner rather than later.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, with the Dubai Islamic Bank

motion to compel, I think that timeline is fine. With regard to the Muslim World League, IIRO, and World Assembly of Muslim Youth, as your Honor is aware, they were given extensions to complete their productions and we are just working through those. We have received literally hundreds of thousands of documents within the last few months from those defendants, and so I think we might be needing a bit longer after the September 29 deadline to try and identify what the universe of motions will be and to get those on file. We are dealing, in certain of these cases, with productions that encompass a million pages, and we think there is quite a bit missing. It may be a bit of a more involved process in those cases.

THE COURT: Well, I'll get the status letter with respect to that production as well on September 29.

MR. CARTER: You will, your Honor.

THE COURT: Hopefully we'll have some clarity there, that will have been 45 days from the close of that discovery, and obviously what was produced prior to that close deadline, you should be reviewing on an ongoing basis. My hope is that you'll have a pretty good handle by the 29th as to what remains and where you think there is room for dispute.

With respect to each of the individual defendants,

I am comfortable individual conferences with the relevant
representatives from the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee and
the relevant lawyers so everybody doesn't need to be involved

to move those disputes through. But what I don't want to have is a period of months of meet-and-confer, and then months to prepare a motion, and all of a sudden it is June of 2018 and we are not moving the case forward. I have a significant interest in pushing this case forward at this point.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, we share that, and I think in those cases we have had numerous meet-and-confers along the way and we are just at an impasse, ultimately.

THE COURT: That is what I'm here for.

So on the 29th, I'll get a letter with respect to the Dubai Islamic Bank production and with respect to the Muslim World League and International Islamic Relief Organization.

Hopefully we'll have a handle roughly on what has been produced, what remains outstanding, and where to go from there. Obviously, the same will go with respect to the WAMY documents, though we're two months behind with respect to that.

Can we turn to the jurisdictional discovery. The status letter that I received suggested that there had been several orders that were issued by Judge Maas in 2015 and 2016, and that there was a view that there had not been compliance with those orders. Specifically I'm looking at the order from Judge Mass related to Muslim World League and IIRO.

I understand that Judge Maas ordered a sworn statement, a certification of the completeness of the production, that a privilege log be produced, and I understand

that there is also, related to some of the individual defendants, a question about passports, both personal passports and governmental passports.

I'm not sure at this point a motion to compel is the right motion to be filing. It seems to me a motion for sanctions is the appropriate motion to be filing.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, we wanted, obviously, to give the defendants an opportunity to cure the problems, and that is why we went into the level we did in the status report. I think we agree, if they haven't complied, that's the appropriate recourse.

THE COURT: Counsel, is there an intention to comply any further with Judge Maas' orders?

MR. KABAT: With respect to the individual defendants --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Put the microphone to you as well.

MR. KABAT: With respect to the individual defendants, we had to wait until the World League completed the production with them to be able to certify that all documents had been produced and abeyances are involved and so forth, and that production was completed two weeks ago. We submitted the certification to our client for their review, and we hope to have them sign within a week or two, certainly by the end of the month.

THE COURT: The certification will be provided in the next two weeks.

What about with respect to passports? My understanding is that there was a response to one of the discovery demands that the officials were traveling primarily on official passports which were not in their possession.

I don't understand why your clients can't obtain a certified copy of their passports from the relevant government entity in order to produce that, and then there is also a question about any personal passports that they may have and travel on.

MR. KABAT: Our client inquired about that, and we have not been successful so far. We will keep on working on it. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: The alternative, as I mentioned, I don't think a motion to compel the production is the right posture at this point. You've been ordered to produce these documents. You failed to do so.

What I am going to do is set a deadline for the sanctions motion. I'll give you time to have one last opportunity to cure, to produce these documents, but if they can't be, if they aren't produced within the next 30 days, I am going to invite a sanctions motion from the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee.

Today is September 7. Why don't we set Friday, the

6th of October, as a deadline for any sanctions motion with respect to those individual defendants. Is two weeks enough time to respond to that motion?

Any opposition to that motion will be filed on October 20, and if the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee wants to file a reply, that will be filed October 27.

Who is here on behalf of Mr. Al-Buthe?

MR. KABAT: I am.

THE COURT: You as well?

Same question. I think there's been some productions and certifications that Judge Maas previously ordered.

MR. KABAT: We should be able to have the certification within a week or two, or certainly by the end of the month, and I am going to have to review the rest of the documents they claim we haven't produced to double-check again what we have. It may be that he simply does not have those documents. I need to double-check with our client on that.

THE COURT: OK. If you can continue the meet-and-confer with respect to all those individuals, hopefully there will be a cure and the appropriate certifications will be provided. To the extent your clients are withholding any documents on privilege grounds, that needs to be produced, a privilege log needs to be produced, I understand that hasn't been produced yet, and obviously certified copies of both the official passport and any personal

passport that would be in your clients' possession, that needs to be produced. Your time to cure is up until October 6, at which time the sanctions motion will be filed.

MR. KABAT: I would just note that Mr. Al-Buthe has already submitted his passport. That is not an issue for him.

THE COURT: Terrific. Thank you.

Any issues with respect to obviously Dallah Avco, we already addressed motions to compel. I interpret the letter to say there is nothing further that the Executive Committee is seeking. With respect to Mr. Jelaidan, I understand we are trying to get the OFAC license issue squared away. I don't think there is anything for the court to do on that defendant.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, there were two issues.

With regard to Dallah Avco, we thought there was some ambiguity in the letter we received from Mr. Kry about the scope of the search, for meetings within Dallah Avco about the September 11 investigation pursuant to your Honor's order.

I spoke to Mr. Kry. It sounds as though from his explanation to me that they have searched for all potential meetings, but we are just asking for clarification of that in writing.

THE COURT: Can you provide that?

MR. KRY: I'll raise that with my client and provide the appropriate clarification.

THE COURT: If you can get that done in the next two

weeks, that would be terrific.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, with Mr. Jelaidan, we mentioned in the letter that one of the communications to OFAC included, as attachments to OFAC, two bank records relating to accounts that were held by Mr. Jelaidan. We understand that they were seeking release of funds from those banks. One of the long-running issues that we have had relative to which Judge Maas issued a number of orders was that Mr. Jelaidan had not produced his banking records, claimed that he was unable to get them. Judge Mass ultimately ruled that he was able to get them, had not undertaken steps, and needed to do so.

The communication to OFAC suggests the existence of banking records that we have never been provided. It is hard for us to tell because they weren't provided. Informally we ask that we be able to see those to make sure they are not new documents that have never been then produced, but we haven't gotten a response.

THE COURT: Who is here on behalf of Mr. Jelaidan?
Anyone?

There is a lawyer on this case. He writes me letters every 30 days.

MR. CARTER: Mr. McMahon is counsel to Mr. Jelaidan.

THE COURT: Anyone from the Defendants' Executive

Committee know whether he had intended to come to this

conference?

MR. KRY: Your Honor, it is my understanding that he was not able to attend today.

THE COURT: I think what I will do is issue an order directing the parties to continue that meet-and-confer, and I am going to set the October 6 deadline for the sanctions motion with respect to the various individual charity officers as a deadline for you to file any motion before me with respect to those bank records.

MR. CARTER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: In addition, there was a submission by Mr. Kadi addressing issues with respect to the plaintiffs' production in response to discovery demands. Obviously the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee also raised issues with respect to Mr. Kadi's production.

Who wants to tell me where we are on this issue?

MR. MAHONEY: Andrew Mahoney, your Honor.

I spoke to Mr. Salerno over the last several days, including today. We have substantially narrowed a lot of the issues. Some of them are more ministerial. I am not prepared to say that we anticipate motion practice, but there was an extensive privilege log that was given to us that I want to discuss with Mr. Salerno in the next week or two to see whether or not we will make a motion regarding some of the documents he has identified there. He has represented that he has produced everything. We will get that certified, but I think we have

come a long way in narrowing the issues even since the status letter to the court.

THE COURT: Terrific. Is that narrowing issues that both sides raised?

MR. MAHONEY: I think so. There was a question about interrogatories that they raised. We believe they are contention interrogatories that are tabled for the time being. There is a little bit of a disagreement about that, and I don't know if Mr. Salerno wants to speak to that today or table that for a later time.

I think that was an area we did not agree on. But beyond that, I think there was some issue with regard to identifying which of the plaintiffs' production were specific to Mr. Kadi. Some of that has already taken place and some of that will take place in the next week or two. Mr. Kadi is actually handling some of that. He recently got new documents, I think only a small number of which will pertain to Mr. Kadi. They are interested in getting that. We agreed to do that.

THE COURT: Mr. Salerno, anything to add?

MR. SALERNO: Just, your Honor, with respect to interrogatories. We don't want to go to motions to compel and pressing the court on that issue if the court feels this is not the right time.

We disagree with the plaintiffs that there was any tabling of interrogatories that is applicable now. The tabling

was years ago. At some point, tabling ceases. But if now is not the right time from the court's point of view, we don't want to press it. We do want answers to the interrogatories, because after having produced voluminous amounts of discovery post remand and getting voluminous amounts of discovery from the plaintiffs, we would like to know what claims now the plaintiffs see against our client for us to respond to, and all we have is pleadings that predate the decisions on our motion to dismiss. Interrogatory answers would be helpful, but if the court feels that this is not the right time, as I said, we don't want to burden the court with unnecessary motions either.

THE COURT: I haven't reviewed the specific interrogatories to rule one way or another whether or not they are contention interrogatories or close to contention interrogatories.

Typically my practice is to have some depositions go forward before contention interrogatories are propounded. I don't know, because I haven't seen these interrogatories, whether or not in this instance that makes the most sense. I certainly understand your position that you need some clarity as to what exactly is being alleged.

I am not prepared to rule one way or the other as to whether they are sort of back on the table or off the table or where they stand. Without having reviewed them, I can tell you that my practice generally is that I think it is more

productive to have depositions go forward and then propound those interrogatories at the conclusion of that.

I guess at this point I have to leave it to you whether or not you want to raise the issue with me, given the little you now know about my practice, and decide whether or not I should review the interrogatories and make a specific ruling.

MR. SALERNO: We will confer among ourselves about that and with the plaintiffs and see if we can make progress and maybe reach an appropriate conclusion on that.

I think I am going to set the same October 6 deadline for motion practice on this particular schedule as well. That gives you all a month to continue the conversation, and if you decide that you want to press the issue of interrogatories or something else, it should be in a motion filed on October 6.

MR. SALERNO: Your Honor, could we have one more week?

Only because we have a vacation planned and it is already

bought and paid for a week in late September.

THE COURT: Sure. Everything will get shifted a week.

Instead, that particular motion with respect to Kadi would be filed on October 13, with opposition papers filed on October 27, and any reply brief filed on November 3.

MR. SALERNO: The only other issue we have with the plaintiffs, your Honor, it is the reciprocal of the issues that

they have with us, but we have completed our document discovery. They have told us informally that they had completed their document discovery, that they are not withholding anything pursuant to any objection under privilege.

They have now told us informally that there are no documents to go on a privilege log, keeping in mind that there was a temporal deadline set for privilege logs, temporal cutoff. The documents that are privileged postdating 9/11 need not be logged.

We filed a privilege log, the one that Mr. Mahoney spoke about with the 277 documents, all pre 9/11 documents. We filed the log, we served the log, all we need is the formal statement from them, as opposed to the informal one which they want from us, that no privilege log is necessary, which is probably the case. These are mere formalities and ministerial matters, just as they are --

THE COURT: Sure. Judge Maas obviously decided that there was sufficient question about the efforts to search for certain documents that he decided. And this was back, I think, in March of 2016 that certain defendants needed to certify that they had behaved appropriately. I am not saying you are, but I am now questioning whether or not a certification from the plaintiffs is necessary.

Typically in litigation, lawyers who are officers of the court make a representation to the court, they stand by it,

and I assume that it is truthful. If there is something you think about the plaintiffs' informal representations to you that is unsatisfactory or that you think leaves you with doubt, you should bring it to my attention. But typically I don't require a party to certify that they are completed with discovery.

MR. SALERNO: Fair enough, your Honor. I guess neither of us were clear on that. I have no problem whatsoever with the certification that they are done. I don't know if they have a problem with our certification that we are done. They haven't expressed one really, except there was some discussion of it just today. We don't have a problem with that. If it is not necessary, then we don't want it.

THE COURT: Why don't I let you all continue this conversation about whether the production is completed or not or whether or not there is anything outstanding. I mean, I see that the requirement for a certification — at least in my practice, I don't know what Judge Maas was thinking when he issued those rulings — in my practice it is because there is some doubt about whether or not the producing party has been adequate in his or her searching and there is a requirement or a need for some sort of something more formal to rely upon. If there is no reason, I wouldn't ordinarily require lawyers to certify their production.

MR. SALERNO: Fair enough, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. I think that addresses and gives me some sense of where we are on discovery.

So we've got deadlines set for any of the jurisdictional defendants and we are going to get some status letters in the coming months with respect to the merits defendants. If we think that there is a need for motion practice, I am going to set deadlines for that motion practice. They will be reasonable, but they will not be extended deep into 2018. We will set deadlines as necessary.

If you reasonably anticipate motion practice, you can put in your status letter that you do and propose dates. I would prefer those dates to come on consent from both parties, and to the extent you're asking for something beyond a 30-day window to file a motion, I am going to want to hear why that is necessary.

Let's turn to the deposition protocol. I think what I am going to do, I've read the letters, I've looked over the protocol, obviously. I don't think I need argument from anyone, so I am going to tell you how I am going to rule, and then I want to have a conversation about some of the information that is missing, in my view, in this protocol.

The first issue is with respect to paragraph six.

There was a question about whether or not it would apply to jurisdictional defendants. I don't think there is a basis for Rule 26(a) disclosure requirements to apply to jurisdictional

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defendants. Certainly in the course of that jurisdictional discovery, if there is an appropriate interrogatory or information is provided by defendants, witnesses will be disclosed. But I don't think procedural Rule 26(a) is implicated, and I think that the jurisdictional defendants have raised an adequate explanation for why it would be unfair for them to comply with Rule 26(a), given the posture of the case.

The next issue I flagged is an issue which you did not flag. I just want to mention it. I don't necessarily need to deal with it quite yet. It will go to this general issue of when we are going to get these depositions taken.

I am concerned in paragraph 25, the parties propose that notices for depositions that are going to take place in the United States be provided within 21 days, and there is a 45-day deadline to schedule notices for depositions outside the United States. I don't think that those sorts of deadlines are necessary. Those seem excessive to me. I actually think, and I am going to be ruling, that some of these depositions are going to take place outside of the United States, potentially Trying to schedule depositions, with all of the many of them. moving parts that is inherent in this case, with 45 days' notice, in my mind, is an impossibility and will only create problems and disputes about when people are changing dates, and then do we need to restart some 45-day clock. I don't necessarily have dates that you should put into that, but I do

think that 21 days and 45-day system is too long.

With respect to paragraph 27, and as it deals with the location of the defendants, I am certainly mindful that the presumptive rule is that defendants are not required to appear in the forum jurisdiction for purposes of the deposition. So I reject the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee's proposal that all depositions take place here in the forum.

I did read the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee, setting forth all of their letter, setting forth all of the factors that courts consider when deviating from that presumptive rule. I find that they justify some limitations on the location of deposition, but not requiring that all depositions take place here. I think that the complexity associated with scheduling these depositions and coordinating them among various parties and interested actors, as well as some of the unique issues that are raised by requiring depositions to take place in Saudi Arabia, which is obviously a defendant in this case, or in the United Arab Emirates, where the defendant Dubai Islamic Bank has a major presence, I think create real issues here. I reject the proposal from the Defendants' Executive Committee that depositions occur in any nation, including where a deponent lives or works.

I am going to authorize the depositions to take place either in the forum jurisdiction or London, Paris, and Rome as acceptable locations. I do think that the protocol should

provide that upon the agreement of the parties, based on the convenience of the witness, a deposition may take place in some location other than those four presumptive locales. It may be that there is a Canadian citizen and everybody agrees that it makes sense to take that deposition, for convenience of the witness, in Canada, but if there can't be agreement, the presumptive locations will be New York, London, Paris, and Rome, and the New York jurisdiction doesn't carry any more weight.

For those defendants, of whom I am assuming there are many who are going to be coming from the Middle East, my assumption is that many of those depositions are going to take place in Western European cities.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, Robert Haefele. I am sorry to interject here.

One thing I wanted to call your attention, it was actually plaintiffs that I think proposed to do Paris as one of the locations, it turns out I think Paris may be problematic because I think that there is a blocking statute that might prevent the depositions from taking place in Paris. If that is an issue, then it probably wouldn't be an appropriate location to have as a proper location for the depositions.

THE COURT: You said there is a blocking statute?

MR. HAEFELE: I think the blocking statute that would forbid depositions American style, so to speak, from taking

place in Paris.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. NASSAR: We have a couple questions on that. It is in relation to both of my clients I represent, Muslim World League and the International Islamic Relief Organization. Both of them are in Saudi Arabia. Visa issues are going to be a major concern for our clients, as well as many of the prospective witnesses that plaintiffs are interested in. In getting them to Western European countries is going to pose quite a challenge, especially given the nature of this litigation and what is alleged against them in particular.

Is this something we should write to you further on?

THE COURT: I'm happy to address these problems. I

don't want a problem without a solution.

One of the things I want to talk about is, it seems to me today, if I forced you all to pick your depositions, you should be able to do a pretty good job. And so what I reject wholly in the protocol is this triggering date of May 2 as being the day that you start to talk about depositions.

I want to have a conversation with you all about when we can start identifying who is going to be deposed. Once we identify who is going to be deposed, you may be in a better position to say, my clients can very easily travel to Rome, or my clients can very easily travel to, I don't know, Tunisia, I don't know, some other country where everybody can agree there

is not a travel ban. I am not sure if Tunisia is one of them.

That would be appropriate.

I think countries where there is serious travel ban issues are inappropriate. I think countries where women are going to be under some sort of disability, for lack of a better word, if we have female lawyers going to have some sort of restrictions, those countries are not appropriate, in my view, for depositions in this purpose.

MR. NASSAR: Sure. And on that point, in terms of alternatives, we have navigated numerous other federal litigations in the U.S., as well as the Cayman Islands. Depositions in the kingdom, in Saudi Arabia where, for whatever reason, maybe one side is not able to attend, but by video, by video link, and if that is also an acceptable alternative as well? That is something that we have done in numerous federal courts in relation to Saudi Arabia, some of the challenges that are poised by Saudi Arabian depositions.

THE COURT: Is that a case where Saudi Arabia was a defendant?

MR. NASSAR: Saudi Arabian interests. I don't represent Saudi Arabia, I represent two organizations, NGOs in Saudi Arabia. Those cases included Saudi Arabian interests, but not the kingdom itself.

THE COURT: Well, those are real concerns. Obviously if somebody can't appear in London for a deposition, then that

makes no sense in ordering that deposition.

But I want to be clear that I am rejecting both proposals from the parties that it will not be presumptively here in New York and it will not be presumptively where the witness lives or works. With some of the limitations that I have just outlined, certain countries I think are not going to be available. Whether or not, for instance, if we identify a particular witness from your client who, for whatever reason, it would be a significant hardship to travel or impossibility to travel to a country that the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee is prepared to travel to for purposes of the deposition, it may be that the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee is comfortable taking that deposition by video hook up with the person in Saudi Arabia and the lawyers in New York.

I am repeating myself a little bit, but what I want to make clear is that these conversations, I think, should be happening now, because I think you know who is going to be deposed, you have a sense of who you are going to be asking for. We should be having these conversations now. That would inform this protocol.

I think the problem with the protocol is that it is a little bit in a vacuum without actually thinking about carrying it out. It's got a lot of detail about the bells and whistles of the depositions, but I think it is missing some of the hard work about how many depositions are going to take place.

Both sides are going to leave the deposition phase of this case without having deposing every single person they want to depose. When are those depositions going to start taking place, how much time do you have for those depositions; those are the hard questions that we need to be asking now that I didn't see in the protocol.

So I think I've been clear, at least with respect to the locations, on what is not acceptable. Hopefully I have resolved that dispute among the parties, and I'll pass it on to you to have the conversation to create carve—outs for situations where there are witnesses who, for whatever political or legal reasons, are unable to travel to a country that the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee thinks is appropriate. And also maybe we scratch Paris, if Paris's civil system creates too much complications as far as enforcing the federal rules for these depositions.

Let me also talk, in paragraph 27 there is the issue of former employees. Again, we have a presumptive rule that I think is appropriate and correct, but in the unique circumstances of this case, I think, needs to be modified in part. Obviously it is correct that the defendant corporation does not and should not have an obligation to produce former employees for depositions. As a practical matter, however, it may be that the corporate defendants are the only entities that have any information about the whereabouts for witnesses that

the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee wishes to depose. I think a compromise proposal is appropriate.

The defendant corporation should be providing upon request, which may or may not have been made already, all of the last-known contact information for any former employees.

To the extent the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee has identified former employees that they intend to depose, you should be providing those names now to the defendant corporations and the corporation should be providing last-known information.

Then the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee should take reasonable efforts to serve a notice of deposition on that person, and the burden is on the Plaintiffs' Executive to do that. You should make that first effort. If you're unsuccessful, I do think it is appropriate for the defendant corporation to provide reasonable assistance.

To the extent that there is a contact or some way to communicate, I think it is reasonable, given the length of time that has passed since this event, given the issues related to language, I think just the nature of this litigation in and of itself, I think, is fair. And the difficulties of the court enforcing its subpoena power in foreign jurisdictions, I think it is reasonable to ask the defendants, after the plaintiffs have exhausted their efforts, to undertake a reasonable effort to make the witness, the former employee, available.

However, the burden will never shift to the defendants to produce that witness, so the defendants have to make a reasonable effort after the plaintiffs have done so. But if ultimately that effort is unsuccessful, it will not be the burden on the defendants to produce that employee.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, may I address that for a moment?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. HAEFELE: My understanding is that the federal rules reach a little beyond just whether the person is a former employee or not. There is a term we use "managing agent" that extends a little bit beyond. There are circumstances where the case law has recognized the obligation of a defendant, a corporation, to produce a former employee or a former, I should say former, official or a person that speaks on behalf of the corporation, a person who has an identity that is sympathetic to the defendant corporation versus to the opposing side, the questioning party.

I just want to make sure and determine whether or not your ruling is intended to go to restrict that use of that term "managing agent?"

THE COURT: I haven't looked at this specific issue recently, but I have in the not-too-long distant past. My understanding of the law is that the defendant corporation does have an obligation to produces officer, directors, managing

agents, anyone who can bind the corporation that are current employees. And so to the extent you're seeking depositions of a president or director of WAMY, that would be the obligation of WAMY to produce that person.

If you're asking about former directors, people who once held a position of authority but have since left, I am not sure that the law covers those people.

MR. HAEFELE: I could give you a few citations, and maybe your Honor can look at them before you do the order?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. HAEFELE: The few citations instances I have located are <u>Independent Products Corporation v. Loew's</u> at 24 F.R.D. 19 (S.D.N.Y 1959); a Seventh Circuit decision,

O'Shea v. Jewel Tea Corporation, 233 F.2d 530 (7th Cir. 1956);

Petition of Manor Investment Corporation, 43 F.R.D. 299

(Southern District 1967); <u>Libbey Glass v. Oneida Limited</u>,

197 F.R.D. 342, that's a Northern District of Ohio from 1999;

and <u>Tomingas v. Douglas Aircraft</u>, 45 F.R.D. 94. I know it is a Southern District case, but I don't have the year.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. KRY: Your Honor, if I can ask for clarification on one. My understanding is that under the rules, a foreign corporate defendant would not have any obligation, even for a current employee, to produce somebody unless that person was a managing agent officer or director.

Does your order with respect to former employees apply only to former employees that we would have an obligation to produce if they were still current, or was it intended to be broader than that?

THE COURT: I guess I would reserve a ruling at this time on that precise issue, but I would say that typically the way parties operate is that a defendant corporation will make available its employees. I think it may be that the obligation legally is just as to managing agents and directors and the like.

You start to get into ethical questions about whether or not lawyers from opposing side can contact employees, and there is all sorts of ethical case law about how low down the food chain that employee needs to be before you don't have an ethical problem. And I think in my experience, lawyers typically simply agree that the company will produce all of its employees that are called for deposition.

You may object to a particular witness for a particular reason and have a conversation about that, but that typically, in part, out of a courtesy to your own employees, that corporations do produce their own employees regardless of where they are on the hierarchy.

MR. COTTREAU: Your Honor, one quick thing. Steve Cottreau for Dubai Islamic Bank.

With respect to the case law that you got from

Mr. Haefele we never had a chance to respond to because we had a simultaneous exchange of briefs. As you're reading through it, a lot of those cases involve former officers, directors, and managing agents who were then demoted by the corporation of a status of a former employee. A lot of those cases deal with that ruse by those parties trying to get around having to produce those people.

Also, there is a strand -- this is a very narrow exception -- where the former officer, director, or managing agent still is somehow under the control of the corporation or still closely identified with that corporation that the courts are essentially saying they are not former, at least in terms of your ability to control them. A lot of those cases involve employees that the corporation has been able to put up for depositions in other cases and still be able to have their cooperation.

I think it is a very narrow exception and maybe is better off handled by you on a case-by-case basis if it ever even comes up as an issue in the case.

THE COURT: Very well, thank you.

MR. HAEFELE: Your Honor, I would agree that is exactly what the case law says. It is a case-by-case basis, and we have no problem with looking at it on a case-by-case basis, but a rule that says that we can't notice their depositions and they cannot be produced by the corporation is

somewhat of an issue for us.

THE COURT: Why isn't the best practice then to -again, this goes back to the point of starting this
conversation now -- if you identify 15 people from Dubai
Islamic Bank that you know you want to depose and ask counsel,
will you produce these people, and he'll say yes to this one,
no to that one, yes to this one, no to that one. And then you
have a meet-and-confer on the noes, and raise the issue to me
at that point rather than legislate, at this point in the
protocol.

It may be more productive to have a general rule that, generally speaking, former low-level employees are not under the control of the corporation, but that the parties will work cooperatively to identify people to be deposed.

Look, this litigation is contentious because of the nature of the claims. It seems to me that the lawyers can do their part by making this sort of issue not contentious. My recommendation would be that we settle on some very broad terms, some sort of best practices, but on a case-by-case basis because each will be unique, because it may be that one witness truly is a low-level former janitor who maybe heard something and you want to depose that person, or it may be that the person really still is making the major decisions for the corporation, even though they are not technically not on the letterhead.

MR. HAEFELE: I think one of the circumstances that we can think of actually runs quite similar to what Mr. Cottreau indicated wasn't the circumstance here, but it is that situation where someone was a fairly high-ranking official with one of the organizations and continued to be with the organization for years. The defendants kept getting extensions to their document production, and toward the end of that process, after years of being in the litigation and after the motions to dismiss were decided, then suddenly they said the official becomes a former official at the entity. If we had fast-tracked some of the discovery processes, we may have had that person. We may or may not, depends on whether or not he was released as a result of suddenly becoming available for depositions.

What I would want to make sure isn't the circumstance is that the defendants aren't getting the benefit of releasing individuals who are defendants, releasing themselves from the entity so that they can then have the benefit of avoiding discovery on that.

THE COURT: Right. This seems like a perfect example of a situation where a conversation with counsel may or may not be productive. Then you can bring specific facts to me and I can make a ruling. And obviously if I rule that the person should be considered a current employee of the company and should be produced by the company and the company refuses, then

you'll make the appropriate application at that time.

MR. HAEFELE: Thank you.

THE COURT: I am going to skip for one moment paragraph 31 and go back to it. I think that is the big one, although it is little on the protocol.

The Friday issue should not be an issue. If there is a religious barrier to parties appearing at a deposition because it is scheduled for a Friday, then the parties should make changes. People can take depositions Monday through Thursday, if that is what needs to happen here, but I am not going to let religious observance be sacrificed for depositions.

With respect to paragraph 35, which has to do with depositions to preserve testimony, I understand that the plaintiffs' Executive Committee wants to exchange Rule 26 disclosures, a proffer of the witness' testimony, and a copy of each of the documents that the party that noticed the preservation deposition anticipates using.

I am not going to impose Rule 26(a) disclosure obligations for these witnesses. It wouldn't otherwise be imposed for the purpose of this particular exercise. Obviously if the witness is under 26(a) obligations already, then that person should be complying with those obligations, but I am not going to impose them as additional obligations for somebody who the parties seek to preserve the testimony.

I do think it is appropriate that any party that is going to be testifying for preservation purposes should be obligated to proffer the subject matter of the testimony. But something more than that, I think the general substance of the anticipated testimony is fair and reasonable. I am considering how this would play out if it was just simply the person testifying at trial, and I think we all agree that trial by ambush is not how we try cases anymore or ever.

The cross-examining lawyer, as it were, would certainly know the purpose of the person's testimony and some sense about what the person is going to testify to. I think a proffer is appropriate in advance of that deposition.

With respect to the issue of identifying exhibits, I don't think there is a basis for that obligation. I'll note that the Defendants' Executive Committee has expressed a willingness to have a mutual exchange of exhibits, and so if the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee thinks that it is sufficiently important that they have the exhibits that the attorney who noticed the deposition intends to use, it should be a mutual exchange. Otherwise, I am not going to require that there be an exchange of the anticipated exhibits in advance of that deposition.

A minor point, paragraph 39, which is letters to me about deposition scheduling. I think three pages is more than enough. You identified five pages.

Paragraph 73, the duration of depositions, I appreciate that this is a complex litigation and that there is significant interest in the discovery of the truth here both by the interested parties, the plaintiffs, all of the parties in the case, as well as the public, but I don't think there is a need to lift the seven-hour presumptive rule for depositions. The parties have proposed, or I think the Defendants' Executive Committee has proposed, that in certain instances the parties can agree to a deposition that would last ten hours if there is a good faith basis for believing that the deposition was sufficiently complex. But that should be the exception, not the rule, otherwise, I am imposing a seven-hour presumptive rule per side.

I know in other portions of the protocol you discussed having multiple people ask questions even from the same side.

That seven hours would apply to each side, meaning the plaintiffs, however that is divided up, would get seven hours, and the defendants, however that is divided up, would get seven hours.

With respect to the use of an interpreter, I think an additional half-time for that is adequate. You will all get excellent interpreters who can do something pretty close to realtime interpretation. We obviously have interpreters here all the time here, particularly in criminal matters. They basically work at realtime. I think an additional half-time is

adequate for any deposition where an interpreter is contemplated.

Lastly is paragraph 89, which I think has been resolved. This was the attorney consultation provision. I understand that the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee ultimately proposed a more modest amendment, which I think is reasonable, simply an admonition that the attorney-client communication should be kept to a minimum and that communication shouldn't be used to coach the witness or in any way sort of encourage or shape the witness's testimony. I think we can all agree to that. If we want to add that as part of the protocol, that seems fine by me.

So the paragraph that I set aside for further discussion is paragraph 31. That is the paragraph that says that on May 2, which is the date proposed in paragraph six for the amended witness statements, witness disclosure, that that would trigger the parties' conversation about numbers of depositions. I don't think we need to wait until that point in time. I've been gaming out the next couple months on this case, and I have reversed my initial instinct, which was that the March 2 deadline was too far in the distant future. To the extent I assume that the parties have made Rule 26 disclosures, those should be done on a rolling basis. I think it would probably be helpful to have an additional maybe interim deadline of the end of the year, December 31, but I appreciate

that there is going to be document production, including some that won't be completed until the end of this month and fully reviewed probably for a another couple months. I understand that there may be some delays that would make the March 2 deadline reasonable. That deadline stays. I do think there should be an interim production before then.

But what I don't think we need to do is wait until that moment in time to start talking about deposition numbers. I actually have no sense from the parties, nothing has been shared with me to give me a sense of how many depositions we are talking about here. In actuality, there aren't that many defendants. I don't know whether or not there has been any discussion about how many witnesses per defendant would be called upon. I think that that is a conversation that the parties are competent to have at this time, and I don't want to wait until March for you all to start that conversation, only to spend a month having meet—and—confer, only to disagree and then come to me, and now I am not ruling on the number of depositions until June.

It seems to me that this is a conversation that, if it hasn't already started happening, it should happen. I'm happy to hear from the parties about what they think is the best way to proceed, but I am inclined to secure the number of depositions that are going to be authorized under this protocol in the near term, not in March, so that the parties can be in

a position that they can start taking depositions this spring, which I think is a reasonable position for the parties to be in.

Maybe I'll start with the Plaintiffs' Executive

Committee. Have you started either an internal conversation or a bilateral conversation about the number of depositions you are anticipating?

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, I think the short answer is yes. We obviously have a fairly good sense at least certain of the witnesses we want to depose. Part of the reason for deferring a very specific conversation about the universe was that we did have these document productions coming in, identifying new witnesses that may affect who we choose to depose. We may find someone who can answer a universe of questions that alleviates the need for three other depositions. We were focused on that.

There are certainly a number of depositions that we can say right now, you know, these are folks that we want to depose and intend to depose. We have a bit of a reservation doing the depositions before the documents come in because of the potential that new things come up that require us to go back again and revisit the same deposition. But we could, on a rolling basis, identify witnesses for the defendants.

THE COURT: I'll tell you how I handle complex cases.

Typically I will hear from the parties with a magic number; I

think I need to take this many depositions from this party and this many from this party. And maybe the parties reach agreement. Hopefully they do. Sometimes they come to me and say, on the pure number, we can't reach agreement.

At that point, what I have done is have the parties justify why they need to take, I'll keep simple, ten depositions. And they'll identify the ten witnesses they think are critical, and they will give me basically why they think those witnesses are critical. And I'll hear from the other side as to why they are duplicative or they don't have relative information. It would be a waste of everybody's time.

Then often what I will do is simply rule that instead of ten, you get eight, and you can figure it out then. But I think that process needs to start now. Even if we don't start identifying specific individuals, I think we can start getting a sense of how many we think is reasonable.

To the point about issuing a ruling on the protocol, I am not inclined at this point to sign off on this protocol. I think I have given you some instructions on ways to go back to it. This, I think, is a great foundation, but what I would like to do, because I think the most important thing in this protocol is how many depositions people are going to take and some deadlines as to when those are going to happen, what I would like to do is have the parties go back and start having an internal conversation, and then a bilateral conversation

about the number of depositions, and when they think those depositions can reasonably start. It seems to me, based on my gaming out the system and the motions to compel that I anticipate and the responses to those motions to compel, that depositions should be able to start sometime in April or May. I think that that is reasonable.

And so what I would like to do now is start having you do the hard work of thinking about who do you actually want to depose. How many people is it? Is it 100? Is it 50? Is it 15? I don't know. Having those conversations with everybody and then presenting either a joint proposal to me or competing views, and then we can start talking about how to shave the number to make it more equitable.

I can't tell, Mr. Carter, if you're waiting to say something.

MR. CARTER: Mr. Haefele is writing me a note.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, I think we can have that conversation and we can advance the ball in terms of identifying who, and some of that is going to be impacted about who is available and the circumstances under which they can be made available.

Yes, we can start that conversation for sure.

THE COURT: I am going to set a separate deadline for us to revisit this issue so that we can keep this conversation

moving.

The last set of discovery, so what you're still waiting on is the WAMY discovery, and that should be provided by the end of September. I understand that there may be motions to compel, there may be gaps. You'll get at least their first batch or their presumptive completion, I should say, by the end of September.

What if we set November 3 as a deadline for a letter to be submitted with the parties' proposal. Maybe what we should get then is the revised protocol based on my rulings today, and it should include in that revised protocol, the parties' proposal with respect to the number of depositions that are going to be taken, and a reasonable date to start those depositions and a reasonable date to conclude those depositions.

I am not foolish enough to think that you all are going to agree on those pieces of information, so you can do the same thing that you did with respect to the initial protocol with competing arguments as to why one position or another is appropriate.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, can I just touch upon the November 3 date?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. CARTER: The oppositions to Saudi Arabia's renewed motion to dismiss are due on November 2.

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THE COURT: You don't want this due back to back? 1 2 MR. CARTER: I have a feeling we're all going to be --3 THE COURT: Drunk probably. 4 MR. CARTER: -- dealing with a deeper issue. 5 I didn't say it, your Honor. If we can maybe move 6 that date just a bit? 7 THE COURT: What if I give you to November 15? MR. CARTER: That would be fine, your Honor. Thank 8 9 you. 10 THE COURT: Again, the number of depositions, to the 11 extent you all know better than I do if there is going to be 12 disputes about specific witnesses that are going to be called 13 upon, I'm happy to hear about that on the 15th as well, if you 14 think that is ripe for resolution. 15 That issue, I feel like, we can set aside if we need to, but I would like to start getting some limits on the number 16 17 of depositions. So what I do want to at least develop is the 18 number of depositions that each side is going to be entitled 19 to, when those depositions are going to begin, when those 20 depositions are going to end. And I can get a revised protocol 21 based on rulings today with a goal of getting a protocol so 22 ordered on the docket by the end of the year that has firm 23 dates and real expectations for the parties to move forward 24 with depositions. I think that that is reasonable.

I think that that addresses everything. The other

housekeeping thing I just want to reference again, I won't quote Mark Twain, but I think you all can edit your letters more. My individual rules permit only five-page letters, and there is really no reason for these letters to be longer than five pages. I will remind you of my individual rules. If there is a reason why you need to seek relief from that limitation, you may do so, but five pages is really enough for you to get your thoughts to me.

This is a case where I am probably going to be having plenty of conferences. I'll always give you the opportunity to be heard. If you feel like you're not able to fully express yourselves in your letter, I'll give you an opportunity to do so orally. For my own docket management, five pages is adequate from everybody.

MR. CARTER: Your Honor, just as a point of clarification, a lot of the motions to compel have been done via letter, and we had, I think, some page limits for motions to compel by letter.

Would that apply as well to those?

THE COURT: I think what I was going to do was issue an order with some dates, and I was going to incorporate in that sort of a little bit of instructions about page limits and whether it should be by letter motion or letter motion.

I know Judge Maas preferred to have everything by letter motion. I actually may prefer it by proper motion, so I

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     might have it come more as a brief than a letter.
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               MR. CARTER: Thank you, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: But I'll put that in the order.
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               Anything further from any side?
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               Great. I will hear from you all in the coming weeks
6
      and months.
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               Be well.
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               (Adjourned)
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